Review of Pre-licensure Safety Data and Update LYMErix® Lyme Disease Vaccine

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Lyme Disease (LD) Background

- LD first recognized in mid-late 1970s
- Most common U.S. vector-borne disease
- Endemic in several regions in U.S.
- >90% reported by about 150 counties in Northeastern & mid-Atlantic seaboard & upper North-central U. S.
- Peak disease transmission late spring & summer - feeding of nymphal ticks, most common source of human infection

Phase 3 Pivotal Efficacy Trial

- Prospective, multi-center, RDBPCT
- Conducted over 2 disease transmission seasons
- 31 study sites in areas endemic for LD
- 10,936 healthy adults (15-70 years)
- 5,469 received ≥ 1 dose Lyme disease vaccine
- 5,467 received ≥ 1 dose placebo (adjuvant alone)
- Vaccination IM at 0, 1, 12 months
- Observation period = 20 months

Exclusions - Efficacy Trial

- Physician diagnosed chronic joint or neurologic illness related to LD
- Current disease associated with joint swelling or diffuse joint or muscular pain
- Known 2nd/3rd degree atrio-ventricular heart block or cardiac pacemaker
- Pregnancy or breastfeeding

Demographics - Efficacy Trial

- 42% females, 58% males
- 98.3% white, 0.3% black, 0.1% Oriental, 1.3% other
- Treatment groups similar in terms of age & gender
- Mean age = 46 years (range 14-70 years)
- One protocol violation aged 14 years

Efficacy Trial

Prevention of <u>definite</u> cases of LD

- Year 1: 50% (95% CI: 14 to 71%)

- Year 2: 78% (95% CI: 59 to 88%)

 No differences in LD manifestations in vaccinees vs. placebo recipients

Lyme Disease Manifestations Occurring During Efficacy Trial

- 128 reports of erythema migrans
 - (32 vaccine, 96 placebo)
- 1 report of arthritis (vaccine)
- 1 report of trigeminal neuralgia (placebo)
- 1 report of facial palsy (placebo)
- Of 128 subjects presenting w/ erythema migrans
 - 3 reported facial palsy (1 vaccine, 2 placebo)
 - 1 reported trigeminal neuralgia (placebo)

Safety Monitoring Efficacy Trial

- "Solicited" adverse events 938 subjects
 - 4 day diary cards w/ specific queries
- Routine monitoring of all subjects
 - Clinic visits @ 0, 1, 2, 12, 13, 20 mos.
 - AEs since last visit / postcard
 - Postcards
 - 5 times over 1st LD season
 - 3 times over 2nd LD season (+ 24 mos.)
- DSMB

Solicited Adverse Events (diary card) Efficacy Trial

	Vaccinee (N = 402) %	Placebo (N = 398) %
Redness*	41.8	20.9
Soreness*	4.2	0.0
Swelling*	29.9	11.3
Arthralgia*	25.6	16.3
Fatigue*	40.8	32.9
Rash*	11.7	5.3
*p-value < 0.05		

Adverse Events

All Subjects, Reported ≤ 30 d post-vaccination Efficacy Trial

	Vaccinee	Placebo (N = 5467)
	(N = 5469)	
	%	%
Injection pain*	21.9	6.9
Injection site reaction*	1.5	0.9
Chills/rigors*	2.1	0.7
Fever*	2.5	1.6
Arthralgia	6.8	6.1
Myalgia*	4.8	2.9
*n-value <0.05		

Adverse Events All subjects, > 30 days post-vaccination Efficacy Trial

	Vaccinee (N = 5469)	Placebo (N = 5467)
	%	%
Arthralgia	13.6	13.6
Arthritis	2.9	2.8
Arthrosis	1.7	1.5
Myalgia	4.0	3.4
Tendonitis	1.9	1.6

No significant differences

History of LD Prior to Vaccination Efficacy Trial

- 1,206 subjects self-reported history LD at entry
 - Increased musculoskeletal AEs, regardless of whether vaccinee or placebo recipient (vs. subjects w/ no history LD)
 - Increased musculoskeletal AEs in vaccinees
 vs. placebo recipients ≤ 30 d after vaccination
 - No significant difference between vaccinees and placebo recipients w/ history of LD in musculoskeletal AEs >30 d after vaccination

Western Blot Positive at Baseline Efficacy Trial

- Baseline serology examined in:
 - Subjects w/ positive or equivocal Western Blot at a visit for suspected LD
 - Subjects found positive on routine testing of all subjects at mo. 12 or mo. 20
- Baseline serology: 250+ / 628 subjects tested
- Nature & incidence of AEs did not differ between vaccinees Western Blot positive at baseline (n=124) & vaccinees Western Blot negative at baseline (n=151).

LYMErix® Safety Database

- 18,047 doses of LYMErix® (30ug)
- 6,478 subjects ≥ 15 years of age

VRBPAC May 28, 1998

- Unanimous: pre-licensure data supported safety & efficacy of LYMErix® given @ 0, 1, 12 mo. in adults
- Recommended additional post-marketing data
- Post-Marketing commitments
 - Phase 4 study of 25,000 vaccinees (1vaccinee:3contol)
 - Completion of cellular immunity study
 - Pre-clinical reproductive toxicity study
 - Pregnancy registry

Post-marketing Commitments LYMErix® December 21, 1998

- Phase 4 Prospective Cohort Study
 - Main purpose: Evaluate LYMErixTM as risk factor for new onset inflammatory arthropathy
 - Vaccinees & age-/gender-matched controls (1:3)
 - Begun January 1, 1999
 - As of November 6, 2000:
 - 2,568 vaccinees under study
 - 10% of planned 25,000 Ph 4 vaccinees

Power to Detect Increases in Adverse Events

- Phase 4 cohort safety study
 - 25,000 vaccinees; 75,000 non-vaccinees
 - 80% power to detect doubling of event occurring in 3/10,000 non-vaccinees

Post-Marketing Commitments LYMErix® December 21, 1998

Cellular immunity study

Postulated that vaccinees w/ DR4 allele could be at risk for arthritis

- Lyme arthritis may persist for months/several years despite antibiotic treatment
- Association reported between DR4 allele & treatment resistant Lyme arthritis
- DR4 is one of several alleles associated w/ disease severity in rheumatoid arthritis

Post-Marketing Commitments LYMErix® December 21, 1998

- Cellular immunity study (cont.)
 - Exploratory
 - Limited power
 - Failed to identify an association between vaccination and arthritis in DR4+ subjects

THE END